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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*

B. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

No More Land Grants this Session.

Features of the Naval Appropriation Bill—Captain Hall to Command the Polar Expedition—The Sad Fate of the Whisky Lobby—The Bill Pensioning Mrs. Lincoln Passed and Signed by the President—Arrival of Prevost-Paradol—Passage of the Georgia Bill—The Indian Appropriation Bill Defeated—Closing Scenes in Both Houses Very Boisterous—All Private Jobs Strangled, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1870.

Naval Appropriations.

The principal feature in the Naval Appropriation bill is the section fixing a definite rate of pay for all officers. That of Admiral is $13,000; Vice Admiral at sea, $9,500; on shore duty, $8,500; on waiting orders, $6,000; Rear Admiral at sea, $8,000; Commodores at sea, $5,500; Captains at sea, $4,800; Commanders at sea, $3,700; Lieutenant Commanders, $2,800; Lieutenants, $2,200; on through the whole list. There are also provisions in the bill limiting and reducing the number of officers in certain of the lower grades. The other points of difference between the two branches related mostly to minor matters, on the majority of which the House has carried the day. The Senate largely increased the appropriations for the increase of ordinance and construction, a considerable proportion of which were lost in the conference committee. One clause of the bill, as it goes to the President, provides for a new refracting telescope at the Naval Observatory here of a larger size than any, at a cost not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

The Polar Expedition.

The President has decided to give the command of the North Pole exploring expedition, provided for in the recent act of Congress, to Capt. Hall, and so announced this morning to that gentleman and his friends. The necessary orders to the proper officers will be issued to-morrow. It is now so late that the expedition can not get off this year. The fall and winter will occupy the time in getting all ready, selecting a crew and making other necessary preparations. The Coast Survey and Smithsonian Institute will send out two or three scientific men with Captain Hall, and they will thoroughly begin their studies so as to be thoroughly fit for the duties they are to undertake. Capt. Hall has been here a good deal of the time for the last four or five months, and the President carries out the plain intent of Congress in giving him command of the expedition.

The Whisky Lobby.

One of the most persistent and impudent lobbies here this session of Congress was that having for its object an increase of the whisky tax to one dollar per gallon. Its leaders were persons from Chicago and Cincinnati. The ostensible possessor of the $ was of course a job for the benefit of various persons who have stocks of whisky on hand. The Cincinnati and St. Louis members of the Liquor Dealers' Association quite freely, and lived here in fine style, when they never had the slightest show for supposing their proposition could be carried through either branch of Congress.

Oppositions to Land Grants.

The determined hostility of the House to everything in the nature of a land grant or railroad job was illustrated to-day, when at business on the Speaker's table. Whenever one of these measures was reported from there a score of objections as soon as enough of the title had been read to show the nature of the measure. Not one of them got through, and the House even went so far as to refuse their reference to the proper Committee. They all remain on the table till next winter. Gen. Cobern, of Indiana, moved that the passage of a bill to-day designed to restrict private transactions in Government lands, in the Territories, to the accurate invoice of all the Government property in the departments, capitol and White House, and other offices in charge of such material to obtain receipts for it from their successors. It was passed, so that these invoices have been kept, nor any record of sales preserved. The bill will operate severely upon the future and the largest business of Washington.

Mrs. Lincoln Pensioned at Last.

The pension bill for Mrs. Lincoln was finally carried in the Senate to-day by eight majority. It gives her three thousand dollars per year. It had previously passed the House. It was this evening signed by the President. We shall therefore hear no more of the scandal connected with that matter.

Prevost-Paradol,

The new French Minister, arrived here this morning, with his son and daughter. His house is taken in Lafayette square, officially received by the President on Saturday.

St. Louis Custom House.

The clause in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the benefit of St. Louis gives three hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a public building in St. Louis for the use of the Custom House and other offices of the Government, provided that the authorities of the city of St. Louis shall donate to the proper instrument of conveyance, to be accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, a lot of ground in said city of suitable dimensions and centrally located; and provided further, that the title of the United States shall vest in the United States jurisdiction over the lot donated, and release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way to assess said site, or the property of the United States, that may be therein during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof; and provided, further, that the plans and estimates for the whole building shall be submitted to Congress at the next session by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was carried through the Senate by Gen. Schurz, and saved in the conference committee. The provision, he said, was entirely inadequate, and the ground secured can be sold for at least the whole appropriation.

The Omnibus Bill.

The Little Rock Custom House and Postoffice building appropriation is lost in the Conference on the omnibus bill, but that of a similar building at St. Louis is saved; that of three hundred thousand dollars for new offices in connection with the War Department is rejected. No change in the appropriation as to the amount for the New York and Boston postoffices, as fixed in the act last April, but the Secretary of the Treasury is given discretion to go on under the old contracts if he finds them of advantage. The twenty-five thousand dollars for Wilmerforce University passes in this bill.

Senator Norton's Remains.

The committee in charge of the remains of Senator Norton, of Minnesota, will leave here to-morrow evening. His desk in the Senate chamber has been cleared of all its books and papers, and this evening there stands on it an elegant vase containing a beautiful bouquet of flowers in green leaves, which attracts the attention of all persons in the galleries.

The Black Bob Lands.

As the best settlement attainable at present of the Black Bob lands in Kansas, Senator Ross had a provision inserted in the miscellaneous appropriation bill, directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold further issuance of patents for these lands, and to withhold his approval of any transfers of said lands, and permit settlers now residing thereon to remain till further action of Congress. It also provides that this legislation shall not disturb any vested rights.

The Indian Question.

The big Indian appropriation bill finally failed in the conference committee. An agreement was reached on everything but the single question of giving official recognition to treaties made by the Peace Commission two and three years ago. The House conferees could not yield on this point, though they offered to give the President control of all the money mentioned in the clauses relating to these treaties. The Senate was determined, however, that the House should sanction these documents, and when the committee came in with the report of their disagreement, each branch stoutly reaffirmed its old position, so that there is no chance for an agreement on this disputed question, so long as the present Congress remains. There was nothing to do but to go home and leave the Indian office unprovided for, or leave the President of last year and give the President a moderate sum of money to use on his responsibility to Congress in preserving peace and maintaining friendly relations with the Indians. The Senate and Indian Committee chose the latter alternative, and brought in a short bill, putting five millions at the President's control. There was a sharp and noisy struggle in the House over it, but Dawes finally carried it by two votes more than the requisite two-thirds majority. It went over to the Senate at once, where it was referred to the Appropriation Committee, which up to this hour (eleven o'clock) has not concluded what it will do in the matter.

The Closing Scene.

The proceedings in Congress to-day were such as they always are on the closing day of a session, and most of the members and others were noisy as a beer garden. About the usual number of private bills, covering jobs of one kind or another, were presented, but so far as is known not one of these got through. Vigilant members were watching all around both halls, and instant objections to everything of questionable character were raised. Two final scenes, especially in the House, were boisterous and exciting at times, but some thing can be pardoned by the country in consideration of the fact that the plunderers were not allowed to get their hands into the Treasury.

The Georgia Bill Passed.

The tolls and troubles of Congress with reference to the admission of Georgia are at an end, and the State will be again restored to her proper practical relations in the Union. The Conference Committee, after agreeing to disagree, were persuaded to hold another meeting, at which, quite to their own surprise, they effected an agreement. The bill is that introduced by Mr. Dawes and passed by the House a fortnight ago, with another proviso added in Conference. The effect of the measure as a whole is to leave open the question of the election next fall, the provisions being that an election for members of legislature and State officers shall be held in pursuance of the terms of the State Constitution, and nothing in this act or any other act relating to Georgia shall be construed to limit or extend the term of office of any one. The bill in this form went through the Senate without division, after a brief debate, and through the House without objection, and with a rush at exactly midnight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1870.

ECONOMY.

Mr. Ladin got a resolution through to-day abolishing the duplication of indexes to the *Globe*. This will save, if the Senate will let it pass, over $80,000 per annum. The *Globe* will cost the Forty-first Congress about $600,000. The *Globe*, for the short session last year, which only lasted twenty-nine days, cost under the present contract $2,000 for each day that Congress was in session. To prohibit speeches not spoken and documents not read in either House from being printed, would save $200,000 more.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Summer Hill, Cambria county, J. Wentworth, vice John Brown, removed; Bastrop, Lycoming county, Jacob Reinhard, vice C. Ottenweller, resigned. Re-established—Fall Brook, Tioga county, Martin Stratton, Postmaster. Established—East Chatham, Tioga county, Rufus G. Treat, Postmaster; Gibson Burg, Luzerne county, John Gaul, Postmaster; Holland, Berks county, James Comly, Postmaster; Houserville, Center county, C. B. Houser, Postmaster; McKinnes Depot, Wyoming county, Jennie McKune, Postmaster; Creekside, Indiana county, Wm. A. Sloan, Postmaster; Chase's Mills, Tioga county, Wallace Chase, Postmaster.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated F. T. Freilinghuysen, Minister to England.

The following nominations, also, were sent to the Senate to-day: Chas. E. Delong, of Nevada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan; Peter H. Watson, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Baltimore; Postmasters—Samuel Bell, Salina, Kansas; J. T. Miller, Urbana, Ill.; Mrs. Belia E. Parshall, Lebanon Ohio; Daniel F. Beaman, Concord, Ohio; Hannah R. Ledgey, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Clarksville, Ark.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The President sent to the Senate copies of the correspondence relative to questions pending between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Motley in a letter to Secretary Fish details a conversation with Lord Clarendon, in January, during which Mr. Motley informed him that it was the desire of the President that when negotiations relative to the Alabama claims were resumed, they be reopened at Washington. It further appears in a letter from Lord Clarendon to Mr. Motley, May 24th, that Her Majesty's Government considers it neither useful nor expedient to resume and continue the controversial correspondence, in which there was so little hope of one Government being able to convince the other.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

Receipts of customs last week, $2,816,253.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Charles T. Thewsall, of Alabama, Consul at Rio Janeiro, vice West, declined; Peter Negley, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Baltimore; Wm. M. Gwin, of Nevada, now Minister Resident, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Japan.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of John Ollivier for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, at the request of Ollivier.

CUBAN EMANCIPATION.

The President sent to the Senate a large mass of correspondence and correspondents, giving all the information in his possession relating to the subject of emancipation in Cuba.

CLOSING UP THE WORK.

The President and Cabinet were at the Capitol to-night, engaged in the examination of bills.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL.

In executive session this afternoon, when the nomination of Mr. Pilsbury when as Minister to England was laid before the Senate, Mr. Sumner, supported by Mr. Cameron, moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The motion was agreed to. A single objection is sufficient to prevent the confirmation of a nomination the day it is received or reported, but it has been customary to confirm any nomination laid on the table without reference. There was no debate.

THE COLORED CADET.

The War Department announces that the report of the ill-treatment of the colored cadet at West Point is exaggerated, but an official investigation has been ordered.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

The President to-night approved the following bills, besides a large number of others of no general interest: Bill to reduce taxation; to fund the national debt; to carry out the provisions of the pre-emption laws to Colorado; requiring national banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes; to create Kansas City, Mo., a port of delivery; granting lands to Mr. Lincoln; amendatory of the Bankrupt act; incorporating the National Safety Fund Railroad Company; forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to Louisiana; to aid the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; amending the act for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri at St. Joseph; to vacate Fort Dakota military reservation; to establish certain post roads; to continue in force the act of March 3d, 1869, to incorporate the Bankrupt act; incorporating the National Safety Fund Railroad Company; granting lands

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE "organ" worries itself about the number and activity of our correspondents. It is true we do receive a good many letters, some of which are given to the public through our columns, and some we do not publish. We have on hand several *interesting* letters written more than a year ago. Hitherto we have not made them public because we conceived the *time* had not arrived. Some of these dated at Harrisburg, Washington, in the year, may certain well favor at the office of the "organ."

THE committee appointed to divide the county into twenty-five districts, with the view of constituting an executive committee, to be appointed by the delegates of the Reform Convention, met yesterday and performed that duty. Of the eleven gentlemen composing the committee, representing remote portions of the county, all were present with the exception of one gentleman from the city who was absent from home. The reports of the progress of the movement, and of the high favor with which the nominations have been received by the people in the different quarters of the county, were of the most encouraging character. The action of the Committee will be found in another column.

We are to have a Young Machine in the House of Representatives. And now why can we not also have a Young Machine Senator, which can be relied upon to deliver speeches on given subjects audibly and voluminously? A good deal of money might be saved more like patriots. What a saving of wind it would be to have a Talking Machine constructed to talk a speech upon some given question. When one of the wheels got cranky it might be rectified by the speaker's touching some private cranky now we only the spear or to keep him in order. Now we have the Talking Machine never go on to "something." The idea is perfectly charming.—*Boston Post.*

Why go to an additional expense? Is not the object accomplished now, under the rule permitting members to print in the *Globe* speeches never delivered, and, as for that matter, speeches they never composed? The new machine might be an improvement in so far as it would record what members actually said, whereas now what they did not say, and are incapable of saying, is ground out at the public expense.

THE reduction of the taxes eighty millions annually, will occasion satisfaction that will have but one alloy, and that is the retention of the Income TAX. The repeal of this Tax will certainly take place at the next session. Its continuance constitutes one of the most remarkable instances of resistance to the popular will anywhere to be found in our history; and were it not for the fact that laws are repealable, and that this is certain to be repealed, the conclusion that ours is a country where the people do not govern and their will is not supreme, might follow from the action on this question of the present session of Congress. For the large reduction in the aggregate of the taxes the country will sincerely thank Congress, more especially General GRANT's administration, for so fully and promptly redeeming the pledge to lift the burthen as rapidly as possible.

WHILE the Republican masses are perfectly satisfied with the Republican ticket as it stands, and while no one pretends to deny that it is the best ever nominated in the county, a few dissatisfied leaders, office-holders, office-seekers and job brokers, threaten to put up another. It is easy enough to see why the Court House Ring, who got $15,000 jobs at the highest rates, such as has just been awarded to Mr. EBENEZER WILLIAMS, for indexing the records, should desire another ticket. It is not difficult to perceive why the "unexpended balance" Ring, with nearly half a million of the public funds in their hands, should not wish to have present arrangements disturbed. It is perfectly clear why the office-holder's Ring which divide among themselves annually one hundred thousand dollars in salaries that might be cut down so as to save the county from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars every year, should manifest a deep interest and prefer anything else to the election of the Reform ticket. The fact is, the ticket is too good for these and kindred Rings, and it is from them the opposition comes. Not a reason has been or can be assigned for another ticket that does not relate to the power and plunder of the Rings. Pin any objector down, and he will be unable to assign a good reason why there should be another—ticket.

WE hasten to thank the gentlemen of the City Finance Committee for the open admission that so large a sum as $351,000 is in the City Treasury drawing no interest, except that which individuals get—the law to the contrary notwithstanding. They allege that there is a law whereby the Treasurer is justified in putting the money to private use, and the avails into his own pocket. It is yet to be settled whether there is such a law, but there is no question whatever about the intention of the law. What the public demand is that their servants shall interpret the law for the public good and not private gain. In reversing this principle the City Treasurer is of course backed up by a Ring who share in the use of the money. Precisely who they are, where the money is, how much individuals are making out of it, should be exposed by probing the matter to the bottom. There are many rumors afloat, which the interest of the public and the reputation of individuals require to be cleared up. Meanwhile the people will go straightforward in the work of reform till they disperse the Ring that are using the public funds while might be earning five or six per cent. for the city. The spirit of the proceeding is not only opposed to the general welfare, inasmuch as it secures to individuals what belongs to the public treasury, but it is a demoralizing example and a startling illustration of the tendency to corruption in public affairs—present proof of the all-pervading desire for office with the intention to make more money than the law allows. The time has come for a change. Legislation is needed to protect the people. The necessity for it has been felt for a long time; but it was idle to expect it with representatives who were but creatures of just such combinations whose actions and confession we are now considering.

SPECULATION concerning the upshot of the controversy between Prussia and France seems particularly idle at this disastrous. Thousands of people in the great capitals are interested in the disturbance of the public mind, because it enables them to speculate upon fictions as well as upon facts—and unfortunately these speculators appear to have under their control the means of transmitting inventions as rapidly as facts. Thus, in spite of telegraphic facilities, we are about as ignorant of the actual facts upon which the question of peace or war depends as if instantaneous communication with Europe were not possible. Of course we refer to the details of the controversy in progress, as we may depend upon the truth of certain general statements. All additional information confirms the impression that the nomination of LEOPOLD is a mere pretext for the martial purposes and preparations of France. Like the wolf in the fable, France having resolved to get the advantage of her German rival, is determined to accept no excuse. But Prussia is not a lamb and has no notion of acting like the lamb in the apologue. She has declared her position in general and dignified terms, and is prepared to defend herself. Spain offended against the proprieties of international intercourse by concealing from the French Government its negotiations with Prince LEOPOLD, and Prussia doubtless entertained the propositions made to the Prince, without much concern in reference to the Emperor's views on the subject. The wound thus inflicted upon Gallic sensibilities, however keenly felt, does not appear to the rest of the world sufficient to justify war. It ought to have healed immediately on the announcement that the objectionable arrangement had been abandoned. The fact that France remains unsatisfied and still proceeds with warlike preparations proves that it has been only waiting for a plausible pretense to give a color of reason and right to the commencement of hostilities. The prestige lost in Mexico, and the defeat of the Emperor's schemes resulting from the Prussian triumph at Sadowa must be avenged, and by a great victory of the French arms the ancient relative superiority of France in Europe must be re-established. In the coming war the Prince Imperial will accompany his father as an aid and will thus share in the glory of the triumph. By such achievements the Emperor hopes to fix his dynasty on the throne. It is a hazardous game, with vast possibilities of success or failure. In Germany, also, interesting developments may be looked for in connection with the conflict. On this side of the water it is a common notion that Prussia has comparatively little at stake, and that defeat would not be an irreparable disaster. Perhaps not. At the same time, it should seem that in the imminent collision the Bismarckian policy of unification will be on trial. For one thing, the reality of the alleged dissatisfaction with the Prussian system of annexation will be proved or disproved. There seems, however, good reason to hope that there will be no war after all.

NOT a little sympathy was excited some time ago by the statement generally published, that the colored boys appointed to West Point were the objects of bitter and persistent persecution on the part of their white associates. The statement was authoritatively contradicted, and the denial was received with sincere gratification by all who wish to see our only national military academy prosper and who wish to think well of its students. We are sorry to have to inform our readers that the authoritative contradiction was not founded on knowledge of the facts of the case. Its author may have merely taken the evidence of one or more of the persecutors, or he may have made the denial on the ground of the abstract improbability of the charge. One of the colored candidates, J. W. SMITH, succeeded in passing the examination for admission and is at present a regular member of the institution. A correspondence between him and Major General O. O. HOWARD has been published, from which it appears that he has been subjected to a kind and degree of systematic annoyance so distressing that he fears the necessity of having to resign his appointment. Young SMITH is characterized by General HOWARD as "quick, able, honest, noble-spirited." He sustained with credit the examination for admission, and the letter in which he describes the "abuse and insults" heaped upon him by the young *gentlemen* of the Academy is well written. It would be very surprising to find that any of his persecutors could write as good a letter. Perhaps some allowance ought to be made for the sensitiveness and tendency to suspicion of a negro in SMITH's position, and some allowance also for the habit of "hazing new-comers," a practice in vogue at West Point, as well as at other American schools. But after all necessary abatement on these scores, it is clear from his letter that the members of his class have been pursuing a systematic course of annoyance for the purpose of "running him off." One of the cadets refused to drill the squad to which SMITH belonged because he was in it. This most magnanimous ninny was of course punished for disobedience, and his admiring companions manifested their sympathy for him by rallying and swearing at the cause of his degradation. Promising young officers, these! It is hoped that for their own sakes they may not be permitted to triumph in the indulgence of their ignorant and vulgar prejudice.

SIMON CAMERON WISHES TO EXPLAIN.

There never was a man guilty of a dishonest act—a mean, sneaking or wicked thing—that he hadn't an explanation ready coined, when detection brought it to light. This truth was exemplified in the United States Senate on the 9th inst., when the tricky old Senator from Pennsylvania "made a personal explanation in answer to the charge made in certain quarters, that he had purposely absented himself a few evenings before, when the Income Tax question was voted upon." We give Mr. CAMERON the benefit of his explanation. Our readers are aware that owing to his absence the bill continuing the Income Tax passed the Senate, as it was only adopted by one vote. The aged Senator says that he left the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the vote was taken, not expecting that a vote would be reached, and that he did so because he was "much fatigued." The additional reason given, that he was paired with Mr. SPRAGUE, the wily old Senator don't expect any one to believe, as the Rhode Island Senator was not there to vote on either side.

Such is the explanation of the Senator from Pennsylvania. Will he, as he is in the way of explaining, be pleased to inform the people why it was that, just before he left the Senate chamber, he said that the "TAX was right and should be continued," and why it is that after he was informed of the vote taken, he said that the vote he had given against it several days before was the "only vote he ever made against his *conscience*." Just where the *uneasiness* of the Senator keeps a place in his body, we are not posted. We rejoice that at the age of seventy-five, *our* Senator has found that he has a "conscience." We respectfully suggest to him that a due reflection on the past few years of his life, now drawing nigh its close, would be proper food for a troubled "conscience," that, it seems, will not down at his bidding. Hearty repentance is the only remedy. The Senator complains of his "enemies." We again suggest that his cruelest foe is within. Let him make peace with himself first and it will then be time enough to pay attention to his "enemies."

In the meantime his constituents can congratulate themselves that they have a representative in the Senate who became so "fatigued" that he permitted this most odious, unnecessary and unpopular tax to be continued, in order that he might keep in place a set of inquisitorial Government agents to inquire and pry into their private affairs.

GRAND JURIES.

It is admitted by all, that the physical and mental interests of the convicts in our prisons, and inmates of our reformatory institutions, should be carefully guarded by the community. The dictates of common humanity demand this. The abuses and wrongs to which this unfortunate class may be subjected can be easily concealed from the general public. Petty tyranny or abusive malignity may be kept from public view by four high walls. Shut out from communication with their fellows, many prisoners may be compelled to suffer cruel and unjust punishments. Sentenced by a just law, to a just imprisonment, they may yet be subjected to a severe treatment which justice does not demand.

As experience has shown that the indiscriminate admission of the public results only in evil, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has placed the duty of carefully inspecting all the State and county institutions in the charge of the Grand Jury. The responsibility has been thrown on men taken at large from the people. This representative body of the people has been invested with a great power for good or evil. That benefit has resulted from the strict examination of Grand Juries, has often been evident. The confidence of good citizens in the system has been strengthened, when any hitherto concealed wrong has been openly exposed.

But of late years the minds of many, who by knowledge of the facts, were competent to form a correct opinion, have been impressed with the idea that the visits of inspection of the Grand Jury of Allegheny county to the various institutions were such only in name and form. Indeed, some do not hesitate to assert boldly that these *"inspections"* are only occasions of feasting and frolicking at the public expense—that they are times when scheming politicians use all their arts to secure votes at primary meetings. They say, too, (we know not with how much truth,) that a cursory examination is made subordinate to a good dinner, paid for by the taxes or benevolent contributions of the public.

We have been led to these observations by a presentment of the last Grand Jury. We have taken special pains to ascertain all the facts connected with their visit to the Workhouse, and have been forced to the conclusion that their notice of that institution was both unjust and uncalled for, or rather that they allowed their personal feelings to find expression in a public official paper. We know that public opinion will sustain us, when we declare that no body of men have any just right to aspersе the character of any official, because of a fancied, or even real insult to themselves.

We would simply say to those who may hereafter be chosen as Grand Jurymen that under ordinary circumstances, when they act as gentlemen, when they observe rules and regulations that are essential to discipline in a prison, they have a right to expect courteous treatment, and should without doubt complain if they do not receive it. But if they themselves, either designedly or ignorantly, transgress wise laws, they must not feel offended if the fact is clearly and forcibly brought to their notice.

INTERROGATORIES FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

In answer to the statement made to the public, by a sub-committee of the Finance Committee of Councils, we submit the following interrogatories:

The bill in equity filed by Mr. BARTON, gives the statement of the condition of the Treasury, as of January 31st, 1870, the day of the passage of the appropriation bill. The figures are taken from the sworn statement of R. J. MCGOWAN, City Controller, as appears on page 122 of the Controller's Annual Report, as follows:

SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE BALANCES, FEB. 1ST, 1870.	
Balance in City Treasury	$267,593 32
Balance in sinking fund for Collins township	72 42
Balance in sinking fund for Lawrenceville	1,138 47
Balance in sinking fund for Liberty township	507 27
Balance in sinking fund for Peebles township	264 94
Balance in sinking fund for Pitt township	747 94
Balance in sinking fund for old city of Pittsburgh	5,687 97
Balance in municipal sinking fund	133,186 76
Proceeds of water extension loan bonds, bearing five per cent. interest (on loan)	42,000 00
Total	$452,236 80

The Committee, in their statement, give what they allege to be the state of the Treasury on July 1, 1870. Why did they not give the state of the treasury on January 31, 1870, the time stated in the bill in equity? If it was true that the balances given on the 31st of January were *available*, what change has been made in the law in the last three months?

In regard to the money enumerated in item first of their statement—when was that money raised? For what purpose, and why has it not been applied? Was it not raised to carry into effect the compromise provided for in the ordinance of the 27th of October, 1862, recorded in Ordinance Book, volume 2, page 222, to wit: to give new bonds bearing four per cent. interest—the interest then due to be paid in cash—and did not the bondholders refuse to accept the compromise, and, as a consequence, has not the money lain unappropriated ever since?

The Committee, in their statement, say that the money embraced in the second item, is appropriated to the payment of the bonds due and falling due in 1870. Why do they not give the act of Assembly directing it to be so applied? Did not the Finance Committee procure the passage of an act of Assembly on the 12th day of April, 1869, (commonly known as the Park bill,) one section of which authorized them to take up these bonds maturing before and in the year 1870, by the issue of new bonds, and did not the Councils, on the 15th of June, 1869, and on the 27th day of July, 1869, pass ordinances to carry into effect this act of Assembly; and is not the Controller daily exchanging these new bonds for the old bonds? When did the Finance Committee come to the conclusion to apply the unexpended balance in the treasury to the payment of these bonds? Was it not since this bill in equity was filed? If not, why have they not so applied it for the last two years? Why go to the expense of getting up new coupon bonds?

With regard to the $80,000 in the hands of Mr. MCVAY, is it not the proceeds of seven per cent. water bonds sold within the last year? Why sell seven per cent. bonds, and give the proceeds to a private broker at five per cent? And who authorized the Committee to give the money to Mr. MCVAY, at five per cent., when other banks had been elected depositaries at five and a half per cent., and given bonds for its safe keeping?

The Committee do not pretend to deny that there is now in the treasury $351,134 64, but claim that it is "unavailable." If the law was observed, why should not the city get interest upon the whole amount, as well as upon the $80,000 in the hands of Mr. MCVAY?

These are questions which the Committee will have to answer in Court, and they might as well give their answers to the public in the meantime.

The reader may the better understand the points in controversy, we republish the statement of the Committee, as follows:

The amount in the City Treasury July 1, 1870, available for all purposes (including $80,000 on deposit with the R. McVay & Co., duly secured and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.) is	$351,134 64
Which amount is especially appropriated by law as follows, viz:	
1—To the fund created by an act of Assembly of April 11, 1862, (see City Digest, page 96), entitled "An act to authorize the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to contract a loan for the redemption of bonds of the said city, issued in payment of subscription to the capital stock of railroad companies, and for other purposes,"	$79,201 40
2—To payment of the municipal bonds due, and falling due, in the year 1870, (see Ordinance Book, volume 2, page 222), for the purpose,	141,891 13
3—To the water extension loan, authorized by act of Assembly of February 15th, 1869, (see Digest, page 96), for the purpose,	30,810 21
4—Not balance in the City Treasury	19,101 78
Total	$451,134 64

The above items numbered 1, 2 and 3 are specially appropriated by acts of Assembly to the purposes above mentioned, and cannot be used for any other purpose whatever. The item number 4 will be covered into the balance in the City Treasury on July 1, 1870, subject to the control of the Councils. The sum of three thousand one hundred and four dollars and seventy-six cents.

Two members of the Chicago Council sent a cable message to that city one day this week, day evening last by firing ink bottles at each other's heads. One of the belligerents named COX, called his antagonist a "blackguard," this brought out the retort from the elegant DIXON that COX was a "d——d thief;" then the fists clinched and the interposition of friends closed an exciting tableau. The fight originated in the Council voting $15,000 to the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, which paid very much the latter propose to remove all offall from the streets of the city. COX objected giving the money alleging that the company makes over $30,000 a year by selling this offal for manure to the farmers.

PERU has gone to the markets of Europe for a loan of £11,920,000, bearing interest at six per cent. and redeemable all part by half yearly drawings, to commence in 1880, the year of issue being 82½ per cent. The loan is stated to be for the construction of railroads, and it is secured on the customs dues of the Republic, producing annually about $30,000,000.

THE average wages paid for farm labor in New England in 1869 was $1 55 per day with board; Middle States, $1 72; Western States, $1 56; Southern States, 88 cents; Pacific States, $2 18 (gold); Territories, $2 65 (gold). Without board, New England, $1 94; Middle, $1 63; Western, $2 06; Southern, $1 25; Pacific, $2 09 (gold); Territories, $3 42 (gold).

THE City Council of Richmond, Virginia, have caught the spirit of enterprise, which has been so long a stranger to the South, and have appropriated $250,000 for the improvement of the James river, until it shall have a capacity to bring to the seaboard whatever tonnage the railroads of the South bring to Richmond.

THE bones of twelve hundred Chinese have reached San Francisco on their way back to China for interment. They were picked up along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and are all that remains of twelve hundred Chinese laborers.

THE home of Thomas Jefferson is painted by a recent visitor:

Monticello, the almost every celebrated Virginia mansion of the old planter time, wears a look of dilapidation, and, as you draw near it, you feel a sense of shiftlessness, of old black imported bricks, of gates unhinged and lots stuffed in windows, of threadbare stateliness and imposing imposition, bankruptcy, reduction, failure, woe, these are the impressions.

The style of the house is that of a Corinthian temple, with a dome in the middle, and with two irregular wings, one portico opening into a green lawn, littered over with carts, harness, rotten benches, and beautiful shade trees,—of the latter, particularly tulens, poplars, and locusts. The portico on the reverse side of the house looks out upon a sort of *parterre*, which is enclosed on three sides by late stable and by a continuous underground passage which, after an old notion, had completely dry wells at short intervals for ice, &c., with the mansion. The stable wings are concluded at the two ends by two story pavilions, one of which was Jefferson's library in the summer time, and the other was his office in the winter. The house is large, roomy and manorial, but it is in a sad state of dilapidation. The shingles on the roof are so rotten that the rain drives in at every frequent shower, and all the woodwork of the place is decayed; the paint of a former time has left no vestiges; therefore all the wood work has a whitish dun-color, but the well-blackened English bricks are said to be as durable and as good as ever.

Two members of the Chicago Council sent a cable message to that city one day this week, day evening last by firing ink bottles at each other's heads. One of the belligerents named COX, called his antagonist a "blackguard," this brought out the retort from the elegant DIXON that COX was a "d——d thief;" then the fists clinched and the interposition of friends closed an exciting tableau. The fight originated in the Council voting $15,000 to the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, which paid very much the latter propose to remove all offall from the streets of the city. COX objected giving the money alleging that the company makes over $30,000 a year by selling this offal for manure to the farmers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Bishop Tuche announces the fact hitherto only surmised, that the British government has granted a full and complete amnesty for all infractions of the law during the late disturbances. This will include a condonation of Riel's participation in the homicide of Scott. According to the bishop, whose authority is indisputable, no opposition whatever to the Red River military expedition is to be apprehended.

The principal product of Styria is iron. A tradition of long standing among the natives relates that when the barbarians from the regions north of the Danube drove the Romans from Styria, the Genius of the Mountains appeared to the conquerors, and said: "Take your choice; will you have gold mines for a year, silver for twenty years, or iron forever?" The wise ancestors of the Styrians, who had just began to appreciate the relative value of the precious metals, at once resolved to accept iron forever.

A Des Moines dispatch says: "The harvest is now fairly begun in Iowa. In Southern Iowa the work is general, and Northern Iowa is well at it. The best of the reports come in from the new crops. The quality of the grain is excellent, better than we have had for three or four years. The yield, too, will be much larger than we expected. Corn is doing finely and will be heavier than ever before."

There was a great deal of money lost and won on gold in Wall and Broad street on the gold rise. One of the German houses, which had the sagacity to commence buying on Saturday afternoon, and to sell out next evening is said to have cleared $150,000. On the other hand, scores of small "bear" operators, who had taken only business inside limited margins, have been summarily cleaned out.

A letter from New Orleans, speaking of the operations of the Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company (organized to use Carre's patent), says: "The price of our ice in this market is three-fourths of a cent per pound. Will ship some to your market for one cent per pound, packing included." Ice monopolists in these parts will please take notice. Assuming, as we suppose we may, that ice can be made as cheaply here as in New Orleans, consumers on a large scale have but to employ Carre's, or some other process equally good, if there is one, to be independent of grasping ice companies.

The Dover *Rec* relates a marvelous story. It says that Mr. Farrer, of that city, was firing a small cannon at the side of the river, on the Fourth, and by some freak took a notion to put his watch into the muzzle of the gun, holding on to the chain. Bang went the gun, and off went the watch, the owner knew not for a time whither, but it was picked up directly on the other side of the Cocheco, with no other damage, it is said, than being minus a crystal, and is now doing a good business as a timekeeper.

The other day a countryman walked into a large wholesale drug house in Portland and noticed a barrel of what he thought contained seed. Taking up a handful he deposited them within his capacious maw, and turning to one of the clerks said, "Wal now, what kind of seed do you call these?" "Cochineal," said the clerk, "those are not seed, they are cochineal." "(cochineal," says the countryman, "what's cochineal?" "Why, they are a little bug," replied the clerk. Whereupon rose the countryman, and he marched out of the store as if he had been shot, the crimson dye running in a stream from the corners of his mouth.

That model of amateur agriculturists, the author of "Ten Acres Enough," must yield his laurels to an industrious tiller of the earth near Albany, who, from a single acre of land, this season netted the sum of $1,700. His crop was strawberries. How he cultivated and disposed of them is yet a mystery, which will doubtless be hard to pry by some enterprising book maker early in the autumn, under the taking title of "A Fortune from One Acre."

The New York Mercantile Library Association have added 13,000 books to their collection during the past year.

The Champlain canal during last month sent forth 37,000 barrels of lumber; 13,000 bushels barley; 306,807 bushels of oats; 5,000,000 pounds of pig iron and bloom iron; 226,000 pounds of nails and spikes; 14,000,000 pounds of stone and lime, and 36,345,000 pounds of iron ore.

The Georgia Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association offer $11,000 in premiums to be distributed at the next exhibition.

The grand industrial exhibition at Cincinnati in September next promises to be a great success.

The silk product of the United States in 1840 was 61,392 pounds, worth $256,000; in 1845, 400,000 pounds, worth $1,600,000; in 1850 it was only 14,765 pounds. In 1860 the product of five states, including Pennsylvania, was 91,000,000. The business has increased steadily since. California has recently engaged energy to it, and its eggs are highly valued. Of $124,500,000 silk produced annually, Asia is credited with $111,000,000; Europe, $73,480,000; Africa, $220,000; Oceanica, $1,000,000 and America, $80,000.

There were 9,758,767 bushels of grain passed through Buffalo, eastward bound, during May and June.

The Spanish navy consists, in first class vessels, of seven ironclad frigates with 179 guns; eleven screw frigates, with 461 guns; three paddle steamers, with 48 guns. Add to these vessels of second and third class, and official statements foot up a total of nearly 1,000 guns, 15,000 sailors, 8,000 marines, and 4,300 armed guard. It may here be added that the numerical strength of the Spanish army in Europe is set down as composed of 230,000 men, but 150,000 of these are on the mark.

It now appears that Mrs. Field, who was carried off by the Indians from her home in Northwestern Texas, a few months since, was scalped by her captives, and finally stripped and tied to a tree, where she starved to death.

Each European emigrant, it is estimated, brings $150 dollars to this country, and the total emigration of the present season, it is calculated, will be not less than 300,000.

It cost England £2,100,000 to maintain Gibraltar during 1868-69, and £2,070,000 was expended in Malta.

Spain claims a population of 16,000,000, forty-three thousand of whom are clergymen.

Louisville thinks the census men will put her down at 200,000, and possibly may go a few thousand better.

Natchez, Miss., is building a new foundry for the manufacture of machinery and all sorts of hollow-ware. The company has a capital of $100,000.

Is it said that New York speculators in ice sent a fleet of ships some weeks ago and purchased large quantities of ice for this market. They have several cargoes on the way. A speculator in that city yesterday contracted for ten thousand tons of ice now stored in Maine, agreeing to pay $100,000 for it. It will be weighed by measurement, and he expects that each ton net will cost him $15.

A dispatch from Toronto, Canada, states that one of the contractors of the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad left for San Francisco with a view of introducing coolie labor. The needy arrived immigrants have given so much trouble that, to insure the completion of the contract, a larger force will be required.

The valuation of the taxable property of Maine amounts to $219,695,704 this year, an increase of $10,000,000. The valuation of the real estate in Portland amounts to $29,429,237; in Bangor, to $9,831,561; in Lewistown, to $8,823,629; in Bath, to $6,265,876; in Biddeford, to $4,000,000; in Augusta, to $4,661,136; in Rockland, to $3,419,556; in Saco, to $3,118,000; in Belfast, to $2,660,870.

Ling Wan is the name of a Chinese doctor who advertises in the New York *Tribune* to cure every disease by "three hundred remarkable Chinese secrets." Now that the entire supply of quacks from Arabia (?) threatens to give out, China is ready to send us her quota.

The Eighth Internal Revenue District, which includes the whole city of New York, has paid last year $2,457,312 of income tax.

The Aurora (Ind.) *Independent* avers that the excessive heat one day last week expanded the rails on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad so that some of them were bent nearly double, and others curled into the shape of an S.

Holliday's Dam, a watering place near Titusville, Pennsylvania, is thus described by a local paper: At midnight, in a July or August night, the tenderfoot who chooses magic frogs for his nursery rather than sleep, will here find a scene well calculated to fill his soul with awe, and his skin with mosquito bites, as in the midst of the gloom he hears the dash of the waves against the opposite shore, the splash of the bull frog, as he kerplunks in the mud, and the mellow cadence of the gallinipper as he returns from some gal-nipping excursion. And he who has ears to hear with, in the soul will feel the force and beauty of the lines:

"'Tis the middle watch of the summer night,
The moon is dark but the fireflies are light,
The moon looks down on 'Holliday's Dam,'
Near that spot where the Pennifers eat their clam,
And seems from the clam shells a light to throw
Like a silver streak on the creek below."

Philadelphia offers a bounty for squirrel scalps in California, and one man in Contra Costa county, has slain 4,723 of these sprightly little animals. It is said that the justices of the peace in that county have, with all the gravity becoming to their official position, received 500,000 of these trophies during the present season, and issued certificates for the payment of the same.

OHIO NEWS.

Miss Rebecca S. Rice leaves her position in Antioch College to spend two years in study in Europe. Miss Zella Reid, formerly a student of Antioch and a graduate from Oberlin, will fill Miss Rice's place.

Some graceless chap stole a fifty dollar Bible from a family in Cleveland. It is to be hoped that the thief stole it for the purpose of studying its contents and following its teachings. What a pity the owner could have had in a mystery, for on its cover in the usual style and in gilt letters, on the fly leaf is the donor's name and a few words of prayer, and the blank leaves contain a family record.

In the Zanesville public schools there are forty-six superintendents, principals and teachers, and of this number forty-five are ladies and one gentleman. How will this do for woman's rights?

An interesting relic was recently found on the farm of the Rev. R. W. Childlaw, near Unionmill. The object is an image of a ram, three and a half inches long, carved in a greenish, variegated marble. The carving is tolerably well done, though there are some minor differences between the image and the rams of the present day. The material and kind in which the image is carved is known to exist in the part of the country where it was found. The image is doubtless a heathen relic of the aborigines who inhabited this country ages ago. Traces of whose work are found scattered all over the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributaries, but of whose character and history so little is known.

Mr. Fred. Osgood, an old and respected citizen of Toledo, committed suicide on Monday by taking poison. Every effort was made to save him, but unavailingly. Deceased was sixty-four years old, and in comfortable circumstances.

MR. WM. SHAKSWOOD, of Philadelphia, has founded a prize in the Louis-Maximilian University, at Munich, for the best inaugural dissertation on the application of mathematics to chemistry or physics.

PERSONAL.

Annie Dickenson received a letter recently expressing the sorrow experienced by the writer on learning of the sudden death of "her mother Charles, who wrote so many nice stories."

Celia, a sister of Olive Logan, has just written her first book. It is a tale.

Mrs. H. Durant, of Boston, has given $10,000 worth of land to Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Bayard Taylor is at work on his "Faust."

Don Piatt tells the following concerning the honesty of Congressman Winans: I was sitting by him one day writing a letter, and having finished, enveloped and directed my missive, I put it under his pen-rack to have to be franked. To my astonishment he deliberately took out a well-worn pocket-book, fished out a three cent stamp, dampened the affair and stuck it to my letter. I claim to be a dragon of virtue (in my letters), but I never got up to that. By all manner of means return the Judge to Congress as a curiosity.

George Francis Train is out in favor of Chinese labor, and calls the feeling in opposition to "John" "another form of the Know Nothing platform."

Elise Holt is playing at the Strand in London. Her American tour was devoid of both honor and stamps.

A son of the ex rebel Gen. Roger A. Pryor has graduated at Princeton with the highest honors since Aaron Burr left that institution.

Dr. Newton, the American who has been astounding London by the performance of miracles, was mobbed in the streets a few days since.

Dr. James McAuley, of England, will read a paper on the "Press" before the Evangelical Alliance in September.

Mr. Thomas Murphy, who has just been confirmed collector of the post of New York, commenced life as a poor Irish porter. He gradually worked his way up to the head of a hat store, and having amassed considerable money, he entered into politics. In 1866 he was a Senator from this city. In 1868 he was nominated by the Thurlow Weed wing of the party in his district. The Radicals nominated "Honest" Charley Pullman. On the eve of the election Mr. Murphy retired in favor of Mr. Pullman, though it was too late to save the latter from defeat. Mr. Murphy obtained several Government contracts, and he is credited with realizing a large fortune from them. He is a very warm personal friend of Hugh Hastings, owner of the *Commercial Advertiser* newspaper, and is frequently referred to as the second Damon and Pythias. He is a very clever, genial man, universally known as Tom, and it is because of his good natures that many of his friends are opposed to his being made Collector. They think that the wear and tear will be too much for him.

Count Koucheleff, the Russian millionaire, who died not long since, once took it into his head he had invented a steamboat which would be speed outstrip all vessels afloat on the water. He spent $60,000 on it. When it was launched it could not be made to move.

Le Gaulois announces that Christine Nilsson has lost the use of her left eye. Before she left Paris she noticed painful defects in that exquisite organ; it was only with the greatest effort that she attained to the elevated notes of delicate clarity which made her distinguished. The fatiguing trip to England developed the germs of her malady. For a fortnight her hoarseness was so great that she could not sing. But she rapidly grew worse, and the best physicians of London have been forced to confess that the Swedish nightingale will sing no more.

Hon. Joe Lane, of Oregon, is a candidate for the United States Senate.

A Paris newspaper of June 30th contains the following: A telegram brings the digressing news that one of the sons of Count de Bismarck, who was serving in the Prussian navy, on board the Jupiter, has committed suicide at San Francisco, by swallowing sulphuric acid. The cause which led to this fatal act is not known.

Gen. N. B. Forrest, of Fort Pillow fame, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.

"Barry Cornwall," the British poet, is a confirmed invalid and wants to die soon. He was a friend of Lord Byron.

STATE NEWS.

A man is now in the York county jail, who was committed over nine years ago for contempt in refusing to testify in a case he refused to answer a simple question put to him by the Judge.

Corry has a lodge of Good Templars numbering over three hundred members.

Rev. Dr. Wakefield, an aged minister of Westmoreland county, fell from his chair a few days since and fractured the lower portion of his spinal column.

Five thousand horses in Philadelphia are said to be to let. They are all of the better class. From the way things now look, the owners of the horses will soon have no tails or many feathers upon the back of the camel.

At a "wedding in high life" in Harrisburg, the other day, several policemen were present to preserve order, and a ward constable stood sentinel outside to prevent the police.

According to the census returns Corry has a population of 6,714.

Henry Able, who nine years ago killed Mike Dugan in Uniontown, was so severely beaten at a picnic on the Fourth that he cannot recover.

Among the features of the recent Sunday School Convention in Armstrong county were a wedding, a procession and banquet in a grove near Parkwood.

A daughter of Mr. Lieper Evans, of Drumore township, Lancaster county, who had been suffering from a seemingly unknown cause since last October, was suddenly taken violently sick on Saturday last, and upon being found to be in the agonies of death, vomited forth a small snake about eight inches long. It is supposed to have been taken in the water at night of drinking from a spring near the house, and to have lived in the child for about eight months, during which time the reptile grew to its present full. Though temporarily relieved by the ejection of the snake, the child's entire system had been so prostrated that she died on the following evening. This unusual and remarkable affair has created a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood of its occurrence.

Matthew Bole ran a nail into his foot while working at Patterson's Landing, on the Allegheny, and after several days suffering died of lockjaw.

A tout-toon, Monday, two men, boisterously intoxicated, drove through the streets of Pleasantville in a farm wagon, and amused themselves by throwing potatoes at people whom they met. Soon afterwards they drove out of town towards Tyrrel's, and on descending the hill at Dan Fuhrman's, they ran against a railing off the bridge and throwing both the men out upon the ground. One of them was instantly killed, and the other fatally injured.

Miss Kate Kilduff, daughter of Dr. Kilduff, of Philadelphia, lost her life at the bathing school or Natatorium, on Broad street, on Monday afternoon. She went into the water while overheated and was attacked with congestion of the brain while in the water, drowning her before she could be rescued. The young lady was to have been married in a few days.

The team of Jefford Wilber, of Rockdale township, Crawford county, ran away on the 5th inst. He attempted to jump off, but got his feet entangled in the lines, and was dragged a distance of about forty rods, receiving injuries from which he died on the 8th.

The Greenville *Argus* thus ruthlessly knocks the bottom out of a recent "horrible murder" story: We think it time to stop. We have now to publish the last chapter of the sensation which has for some time past been agitating this community—we refer to the girl's story of the murder of her parents, familiar to our readers now as household words. On Saturday morning last, very early, this same girl left town with the woeful story quite unceremoniously left the house of her benefactor in this place, taking with her a number of clothing, not her own to the amount of $75 or $80. Upon being overtaken by officers in Mercer, this county, she denied knowing her generous protector—denied having been in Greenville—denied everything, in fact, which she had before said. She, however, and, after having confessed to the theft and delivered up the stolen goods, was told to go and sin no more. Thus ends this story which we never succeeded in believing. The gentlemen who interested themselves in the girl's behalf only erred on virtue's side. It is simply the old story of the snake and its protector—rescued from death only to turn and poison the rescuer.

STATE POLITICS.

The appointment of so late a day as August 20th for the Republican Convention in Mercer county has caused a great deal of talk. Many resolutions were made, and a large majority of the County Executive Committee united in a request to the Chairman to set an earlier day. He has finally yielded to the pressure, and designated August 1st for the meeting of the Convention. The primary meetings will be held on Saturday, 30th inst.

The Democrats of the Lebanon and Schuylkill Congressional District, it is stated, will nominate this term as their candidate for Congress, Dr. Cyrus D. Gloninger, of Lebanon county, that county this year being entitled to the candidate.

The Democratic Convention of Jefferson county met in Brookville, on Monday

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 14, 1870.

The stock market was weak and unsettled owing to the news received by the cable that war was imminent. New York Central showed a decline of ⅝, from opening quotations; Cleveland and Pittsburgh ⅝; Pacific Mail ⅞, while other stocks evinced a decline ranging from ¼ to ⅝. The gold market has been fluctuating very widely, opening at 112¾, and quickly advancing to 113⅝, immediately reacting to 112⅞. Governments dull with a decline of ⅛ to ¼ from opening quotations.

—The New York money market has undergone such fluctuations under the conflicting war rumors that the financial department of the New York papers of Wednesday afford but little index of the condition of the markets today. The *Herald* states that the clearances Tuesday reached the enormous sum of $132,000,000, and it was anticipated that Wednesday's report would show as large transactions as the previous day. The whole street had gone "long" of gold on the war news, and when peace was announced the stampede to sell out made an exciting picture. Just as gold, however, was obstinate in going up on the war news, it was obstinate in yielding on the news of peace. It took the purchase of hundreds of millions to advance gold to 113⅝. It took the sale of as large an amount almost to lower it to 112. After the excitement had subsided six hours it started as to the reliability of the news that the difficulties had been amicably adjusted, and it was found that it had been based, so far as could be ascertained, on the simple repetition of the announcement that Leopold has declined the Spanish crown, and that King William had given a qualified assent to the withdrawal of his candidature for the vacant throne. On this there was some uneasiness, and gold went back to 113⅛, and Treasury shares and securities generally. As a consequence the Gold Room closed remarkably unsettled. In an excited market as prevailed in the previous portion of the day.

When Tennessee bonds were selling at 85¢, the New York *World* printed a full outline of an alleged gigantic scheme formed by Tennessee speculators in conjunction with New York capitalists, to excite a short interest in them for the purpose of running them down to 50 or 55, which publication was ridiculed by some others of the New York press. The *World* says it is well known that the late millionaire and philanthropist, Mr. George Peabody, made the bulk of his enormous fortune by buying up American State bonds at times of great depression in the market price. We now call the attention of investors to Virginia State registered bonds, now selling at 53 to 55, while the coupons range about 70. This great discrepancy in the market price of the same bonds is owing to some irregularities in the transfer office being sent at Richmond, Virginia, instead of having a New York agency, like the other States. A bill was introduced in the Legislature of Virginia this session, which will without doubt become a law at the next meeting, which will give the holders of registered bonds the option to convert them into coupon bonds, with a transfer agency at the Bank of America, or some other New York institution of equal high standing. These registered bonds, selling at 53 to 55, are in every respect the same as the coupon bonds, selling at about 70. The interest is 6 per cent. per annum, and since the war they are paying 2 per cent. of this amount. The plan proposed by the recent payment of July coupons in full in about six months. The indebtedness of the State is a little over $30,000,000, less than that of Tennessee. When the proportion of debt is allotted to Western Virginia, then it will be easy for that portion of the State alone to resume the payment of interest in full. Virginia bonds are a favorite investment, as, indeed, the State before the rebellion was the favorite security with the late George Peabody and Stephen Girard. There is a considerable short interest in the Virginia registered bonds, and any increase of investment demand would soon advance the price on a level with coupons, selling at 15 to 17 per cent. higher.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81			
U. S. Bonds '62	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '64	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109½
Gold	112¾	113⅛	112⅞

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, reg.		113½
U. S. 6s, coup.		113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862		110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864		110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865		110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867		109½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868		109½
5-20s, January and July, 1865		109½
5-20s, January and July, 1867		109½
5-20s, January and July, 1868		109½
Union Pacific Railroad		97½
Central Pacific Railroad		87½
Currency Pacifics		114½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy & Sigourney, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	July 14, 1870.			
	Wed.	Thurs.	Aft.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	107¾	107	107	⅞
N. Y. Central scrip	107¾	107	107	⅞
Erie	23	23⅛		
Hudson	130	130		
Reading	103½	103½		
Illinois Central	134	134		
Cleve. and Pitts	109	107	107	½
North western	87½	87½		
Do. preferred	90	90		
Rock Island	110	110		
St. Paul	80½	80½		
Do. preferred	90	90		
Fort Wayne	95	95		
Ohio and Miss	30	30		
Pacific Mail	47	46½		
Adams Express	68	68		
Wells	24	24		
Do. preferred	90	90		
Lake Shore	99½	99½		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad Bonds, Insurance and Bank Shares and Stocks, being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission or deals on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York stock brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

New York Wool Market.

July 13.—The market for domestic is firm, with rather more inquiry, the mills having emerged from spring to fall goods. California being relatively cheapest is most sought after, and the transactions in this kind are quite large. New western is arriving more freely, but is being held relatively above old. There is not much doing in it. Foreign is almost neglected, and prices are to a considerable extent problematical. Sales reported include the 109,000 lbs. Western at Chicago for X and XX, Ohio and Michigan fine new to fine Wools, Georgia, &c., &c.; 30,000 lbs. pulled, 20c. for No. 1, and 23c. for super and extra; 150,000 lbs. California, 19c. for fine, 20c. for fine medium, being 80,000 lbs. pulled on, price reserved; 25,000 lbs. Texas, 16c. for burry, 18c. for fine; 30,000 lbs. Mexican and small lots Montana pulled, on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

New York Iron Market.

July 13.—The demand for Scotch pig has been very light, and prices are barely supported—100 tons Eglinton sold at $31 50. American pig is inactive, and prices are about as previously noted, with but a sale of 100 tons No. 1 Thomas at $33. Rails have been in fair request, and as the supply is light, prices are very firm—2,000 tons American sold at $70 cash, at the mill. Bar continues dull, but the stock is light, and it consists mostly of English. Flow steel Swedes, half-inch, continue very scarce, and 6, 7 and 8 inch is not to be had—what is offering there are held at $130 p ton, currency. Russia sheet continues quiet.—*Shipping List.*

New York Live Stock Market.

New York, July 14.—The market at the One Hundredth street has been changed to Friday. Freights have gone up one cent per head. The receipts of cattle to-day 1,500 head, but only 700 cars at Weehawken are reported. Veals are dull, live and prices are well sustained, a car extra 6½ cent; a few choice selling at 7; the bulk at 6 cent; 5½ cent; 5 cent, and 4½ cent per lb.

Sheep are coming and trade abundant, arrivals of both 6,000 head to-day. The sheep are in fair demand, but in some extreme cases the sales may be rather low, as the very poor class of sheep will be sold at 3 cent per lb. Lambs are nearly in favor, at 6 cent per lb. for good to choice, and 5 cent per lb. for poor to fair.

Hogs have advanced to-day 50 cent per 100 lbs. After 10 cars yesterday, they are very firm.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, July 14, 1870.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The war cloud seems to have about blown over, and matters and things are fast settling down to their original quietude. Spain, as yet, has no King, nor have France and Prussia gone to war; but we are peacefully filling our garners with the products of the soil, and will be in condition to honor all the drafts that may be made upon us for various "loans" we need any number of contending European armies. The weather for housing the crops has been splendid—the yield is large, and the crop promises to be above the average. Corn and oats are very promising, and the prospects for a large yield are good. On the whole the prospects are cheering, and all should be thankful for the bountiful harvest now reaped in our land.

Flour—So long as there was the shadow of a hope for a foreign war, there were no lack of speculators in the market, bent on making fortunes in a day; but their dreams have faded, and legitimate trade rules the market. The supply is fully up to the demand—the mills are running to their full capacity, while the leading houses are well stocked. Business is only moderate, and prices are unchanged, if we except St. Louis extra, which is higher.

Groceries still maintain the recent advance, though there is a tendency to lower figures. We do not alter our yesterday's quotations.

The vegetable market is well supplied with such varieties as are in season, and prices are comparatively moderate.

Below we give the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady. Prices however are unchanged. Sales were moderate at the following: Soda ash, refined, in round lots 5c to 5½ casks, 5¾ @ 6c; do in common to good, 4½@5 lb. Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9@9½ lb.

APPLES—The receipts continue light. The demand was fully up with the supply. Sales were made at a variety of prices, varying from $4 00@5 00 p bbl.

BUTTER—We can report a fair trade and export demand. Holders were firm in their views. Prices appear to have touched bottom. Sales of choice fair at 16@17c; prime roll for table use, 18@20c. The receipts were light.

CANDLES OIL—We have nothing new to note. Small sales of A & W sperm at 60@62c p gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½@5¾ lb. No. 2 5½c; No. 1 oatmeal A and B, 9 barrel 20 lbs. half barrels of 10 lbs at $5 50.

CLOVER—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $7 25. Eastern $7 75 p bbl.

BROOMS—The article has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 3@3 50 p doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a good demand for local purposes, hams at present being the principal attraction. The late advance was fully sustained. The receipts since our last were 1,140 tierces of hams and 97 tierces bacon. We are reported sales at the following: Plain shoulders in canvassed sugar cured do, 10½@10¾c; sides, ribbed, 10½@10¾c; clear sides 12c; plain ham, 13½@14c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 22½@23c. Lard is quoted at 12½@13c in tierces and kegs, and 13½@14c in barrels and 15c in bladders and kegs. Mess Pork $20 50 p barrel. Beef tongues $9 p dozen; sheep do $1. Dried beef flanks 9c; shoulders 7½c; hams 12½c.

BUCKWHEAT—The market is well supplied. The store rates range from $3 50@3 75 p bbl.

CHEESE—The market was steady but not very active. The receipts of most kind have fallen off. This fact has strengthened the confidence of holders, and prices are firm. Sales of 1,000 cells were received: Oats, 874 sacks; rye, 150 sacks; barley, 1,000 sacks; corn meal, 1,000 sacks; 12 sacks. Wheat continues the leading article; the mills are disposed to purchase all parties bring to market, and are paying $1 07@1 10 per bushel. Red winter, fair to prime, $1 10@1 30 per bushel. White, $1 20@1 40. It is to be understood when prices reach the lowest figure, there is generally a reaction; holders realize that the market is bare of grain, and there being some inquiry for export, holders are demanding the top figure. Corn is in good demand—1,000 bushels on wharf at 51@52c, being an advance; sales were made from store at 54@55c, being an advance. Oats are dull; 1,000 bushels, however, are exchanged; shelled nominal at 39@40c; ear not quotable. Rye—market quiet; sales of 1,000 bushels at 75@76c. Barley—opening at 75@80c; closing at 70@75c per bushel; there was no demand for distilling grades. Malt—the season has not yet opened. Hay—The market was inactive; prices somewhat unce tain; the last sale of southern reported was at $21 @ 22 per ton.

CORN MEAL—Is quiet and unchanged, with fair demand. Sales reported at 90c.

SODA—In kegs or boxes, assorted papers, 7½@8c; small ends, 8@8½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 p box; Valencia raisins 10@12c p pound.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on the market is not a large one. The demand was restricted to the needs of the trade. We note sales to meet wants of the trade. The season is just drawing to a close. The following are the Treasury bought: Apples—sliced, 7½@8c; quarters, 5@5½c; Peaches—quarters, 5@5½c; halves, 9@10c.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop $ doz $2 30; do 3-hoop $ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 $8 50@9 00; do No. 2 $7 50@8 00; do No. 3 $6 50@7 00; churns, No. 2 $ doz $9 00; do No. 3 $8 00; stand wash boards $ doz $2 75.

FLOUR—With a falling off in the receipts the demand has improved. Holders are asking an advance. We are reported sales of new at $10, and old at $11 p barrel.

GRAIN—Market quiet. There was a larger inquiry for flaxseed, with buyers and sellers apart. Timothy and clover were dull. Buckwheat is quoted at 60c p bushel.

GRASS SEED—The market was steady, with a good demand for home purposes and some inquiry for exportation. Sales of 200 bushels are reported at the current rates new $2@2 50 p bushel.

LARD OIL—The market is undergoing no change. The current rates for No. 1 extra were $1 25@1 29; No. 2 $0 p gallon.

LINSEED OIL—Is quiet and unchanged with a fair trade demand. The receipts since our last were 55 barrels. We do not alter our figures, except boiled, which is higher. Store lots for choice raw, 90c@$1 p gallon; boiled 93c@$1 05; in lots of 50 to 500 gallons.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½@5¾ lb. No. 2 5½c; No. 1 oatmeal A and B, 9 barrel 20 lbs. half barrels of 10 lbs at $5 50.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 p bbl.

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The Daily Commercial.

METHODISM.

Meeting of the Ministerial Association of the Southwest District of the Pittsburgh Conference at Connellsville—Interesting Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., July 13, 1870.

The Ministerial Association of the Southwest Pittsburgh District of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Connellsville, Pa., on Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Rev. Dr. R. E. Miller was elected to the chair temporarily, and religious services were conducted by Rev. J. J. Moffitt, of McKeesport.

A committee consisting of Revs. T. McCleary, E. B. Griffin and J. Horner was appointed to report a constitution and officers for permanent organization, and after retiring for a brief period they reported as follows, viz.: R. E. Miller, D.D., President; Rev. A. B. Castle, Secretary; Rev. J. J. Moffitt, Treasurer. The Secretary and Treasurer hold office during the year, the President being elected each session.

A committee to prepare a programme and exercises for subsequent meetings of the Association was appointed, composed of Rev. J. J. Moff t, Rev. A. B. Castle and Rev. E. B. Griffin, and the Association directed that the meetings be held semi-annually—the next meeting to be held at Bellevernon, Pa.

The session began on Tuesday, the 12th, and was continued until Wednesday, the 13th, the morning session from 9 to 12 o'clock, the afternoon session from 2 to 5 o'clock.

During the session Rev. T. Stoner read an interesting essay on the subject of "Special Ministerial Transfers," which did not seem to favor that mode of operation, and from the prevailing tone of remark and criticism, one might almost conclude that the question is not specially popular with the ministers of the Conference.

Rev. E. B. Griffin advocated the propriety and usefulness of camp meetings in a well written essay, the reading of which at the session of which met with very great approval. A young preacher of some promise, Rev. J. F. Williams, read an essay on Temperance, full of sharp points, and with few exceptions, very good. An oral performance by Rev. J. Z. Moore, in relation to the five questions as to "Woman's sphere in the Church," seemed to give satisfaction for the time being to that suffering, sensitive, much abused and oppressed sex.

Rev. A. B. Castle read with an able production, written by himself, on "American paper" and the Methodist Episcopal Church Question. "The Remonstrances of Endless Punishment," which received some comments in support of them from several of the nine divines present, and the general sentiment seemed to be that it was perfectly reasonable and proper that certain kinds of literature, of a very pernicious cast of sentiment in a shade of fiery lugubrious should be reserved for incorrigible sinners. If I remember rightly, the same doctrines were discussed and maintained with extensive elaboration in the columns of the COMMERCIAL some year or two ago.

Rev. Dr. Horner argued in a very brief paper, the "Ecclesiastical need not necessarily be made to conform to Civil government," which led to some discussion, but seemed never to have got to the point of clear and definite acceptance and common sense.

Rev. J. Horner read, in an able and exhaustive essay, proof that in missionary contributions and efforts, the first place should be given to the foreign fields, the second to the frontier and the home missions, a doctrine concerning which there seemed to be considerable diversity of opinion itself.

Rev. A. B. Leonard acquitted himself with his usual ability, and as a preacher and writer as well as speaker in the pulpit which he read; and was especially interesting in interesting and instructing the congregation assembled on Tuesday evening, as he preached from the words, "You are all at work in my vineyard." With such preaching it is no marvel that Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church in your city is filled with such a numerous and intelligent audience from Sabbath to Sabbath.

Dr. R. T. Miller read an eminently practical but not exhaustive paper on the difficulties of St. John, ch. 5, v. 9. In the discussion of the matter of "The Quadrennial Election of Bishops and their Appointment at the Specific Place," it was apparent that if the sentiment of the General Conference of 1872 happens to be the same as the prevailing sentiment of those who spoke out in this meeting, the Methodist Episcopal Church will not have to wait very many months with a life long tenure and unrepresented fields of usefulness.

The association did not vote itself favorable to a district camp meeting, but preferred to let the matter be managed by the several parts of vicinity of contiguous charges.

The members of the association were hospitably and generously entertained by the citizens of Connellsville, and were therefore abundantly grateful, as the closing business of the session a unanimous vote of thanks was given and presented to the popular and gentlemanly pastor, Rev. S. W. Horner, to be announced from the pulpit on the following Sabbath.

On the evening of Wednesday quite a large congregation assembled in the church in the Association by giving an earnest attention to a sermon delivered extempore by Rev. Dr. J. Horner, in the interest of the missionary cause. The man perfectibility, fallibility and a universal atonement. The interest of the occasion was increased by the use, during the singing, of the fine toned, large pipe organ recently purchased and introduced into the church.

We noticed in attendance at the session, Rev. C. W. Smith, of Beaver street, who, with his wife (a daughter of Rev. T. Hyland), is in this place, in rusticating here awhile. Rev. James Meehan, of West Newton, was also present, and Rev. Mr. Barnes was invited to participate in the exercises.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad is doing a good work for the country through which it passes, and the fine region is greatly indebted to it for its prosperity and increased value. Our road is earned hope is, that soon its gentlemanly and accommodating officers will have an open and clear way to the Atlantic seaboard by the completion of the line now in process of construction.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Proposed Lease by the Pennsylvania Central of New Jersey Roads—Summer Excursions—The Penns Valley Railroad, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

We see it reported in a New Jersey newspaper, "from a reliable source," as is said, "that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are about to make a proposition to the 'Joint Companies' of New Jersey, to lease their roads for a term of years under a guarantee of ten per cent. on the capital stock. This proposition, the New Jersey paper says, "is locked for daily, and when received, will no doubt be laid before the shareholders." Can this be true? In view of the present unsatisfactory relations, and especially in reference to the testimony to grow great by consolidation, the suggestion to swallow the New Jersey works mentioned, is not so surprising. It could not well be dismissed as ridiculous. It is well known that these difficulties are fomented by the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the fierce competition that is waged against it by the great New York line. The possession of an unbroken line of railway from its extreme connections at the port of New York, by the possession of the Camden and Amboy Road, the Delaware and Raritan Canal, the New Jersey Railroad, and the adjunct works in connection with them, the Pennsylvania Road would then have the power and importance greatly increased, and would certainly meet the New York rivals in their dashing encounters much more formidably than without such through connections. Still, the proposition seems a little wild, when it is remembered that the "Joint Companies" own, or have or control sixty-five miles of canal and the Camden and Amboy six miles of railroad, and including double track and sidings, in all six hundred and thirty-six miles of road, the original cost, it is said, of some fifty millions of dollars. But much more extraordinary combinations than this are being carried through every little while.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged routes for sixty-seven different excursions for summer tourists, all at rates below the regular fare. These routes include Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, the lakes, New York, and—by a connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad from Niagara Falls—Canada and New England. A little pamphlet giving information concerning these routes can be obtained at the ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Boston Herald says of the prospects for the building of the L. C. and S. C. Railroad are, from all we can learn, growing brighter every day. Gregg township, which has, under the leadership of that enterprising citizen, R. H. Duncan, Esq., been always in the advance guard in this matter, has increased its tax to be raised every dollar of subscription, and the right of way has been secured through the entire township. This shows what willing and wealthy men can do when urged and prompted to duty by an energetic leader.

BUNLOCK CREEK AND MUNCY.

A correspondent of the Muncy, Lycoming county, Luminary says: That the North and West Branch of the Susquehanna should be united by "iron rails," is conceded by all persons familiar with the topography as well as the mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources of the rich country through which such line of union would pass.

The Commissioners of the Hunlock Creek and Muncy Creek Railroad have secured the charter for a line of communication between the North and West branch, and if the citizens of Lycoming, Luzerne and Ignoring counties are only alive to their interests, this enterprise can be carried to a successful issue. Land holders, merchants, manufacturers, and all the honest sons of muscular toil should give this railroad their attention—their influence—their financial help.

This iron belt will enable the rich coal mines of the North Branch to reach the Atlantic seaboard and waving pine and hemlock forests of the West Branch, and the rich agricultural manufactures all along the route will reap a harvest of wealth from less capital proportionately than that now enjoyed by the Lehigh. There is plenty of money to construct the Hunlock Creek and Muncy Railroad. Indeed, the amount required should be subscribed in a very short time. It is not a multimillion road, requiring years of speculation, but all who put their money in it will have the satisfaction of seeing enough for the outlay, and the good results resulting from it will be apparent on every side. Let us, then, men in motion on the line, at once, and give evidence that we are alive to the issues and advantages of the construction of this new road.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURGH.

Of this project the Titusville Herald says: This road is rapidly approaching completion, and will soon, as we have before stated, afford feasible connection between Buffalo and Pittsburgh *via* Dunkirk, New York, and Warren, Pennsylvania. The grading and bridging in New York State is nearly completed, and the remaining bridge across the Conewango will soon be erected. The grading in Pennsylvania is under contract, and will be completed by the time the track is laid from Dunkirk to the New York State line. A portion of the iron is now on the way, and track-laying will commence as soon as the iron is received at Dunkirk. The first locomotive is to be delivered at Dunkirk by the 15th of July. The grade of the road is very easy for freight toward the North. The connection with the railroad lines at Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Manchester, Valley Road, the Philadelphia and Erie at Warren, and the Atlantic and Great Western at Meadville, will all give business to this road. In addition, important coal roads are contemplated or now in course of construction, that will bring business from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, over the most direct route to Buffalo, and with the easiest grade. The Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh road is fully calculated to do the business of the towns in Chautauqua county, and eleven miles in Pennsylvania. The best dairying region in the country will be contributive to this road, and the towns on the line of the road have all been bonded for the undertaking. In addition to which a number of private subscriptions have been made.

THE ATLANTIC AND LAKE ERIE.

The Perry county, Ohio, correspondent of the Cincinnati Journal makes this important announcement: "The contract for building the road (Atlantic and Lake Erie) from Toledo to Chauncey will be let in a few days, there being forty-three miles from Toledo to Bowling Green, and seventeen miles from Chauncey and the north line of Athens county, not contracted for before. The contract awarded was for one hundred and eighteen miles south from Bowling Green. This will leave but thirty-four miles not under contract. That the road will be built, and that speedily, is beyond a doubt. Track will pay, and pretty too, in crossing the rich ridge that lies certain Chauncey on the Columbus and Hocking Valley road, at about six miles northof Athens. With the completion of the contract already made, and the one before announced to be made in a few days, Toledo will be placed in direct railroad connection with the Ohio & Mississippi, and with but fifty miles lacking to complete the Toledo and Pomeroy road.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Treasurer F. H. Short, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, has resigned to get the office he had set on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad bonds, guaranteed by the former road. It is probable that a suit will be brought to compel the payments.

THE OIL REGIONS.

A 150 Barrel Well Struck on the McCray Farm—Other New Wells—Shamburg—The Coldwater Well—Oil to York State.

The *Petroleum Center Record*, of Wednesday, has the following interesting oil items: The well on the McCray farm, owned by J. M. Kopper and others, was completed on Monday, lighted up yesterday, and commenced pumping evening, getting oil almost season as pumping began. For the first twelve hours, from seven o'clock last evening to seven o'clock this morning, she pumped seventy barrels of oil, actual measurement. Up to four o'clock this afternoon the stream of oil has not diminished in the least, and nothing short of the limit of the wells fair to be a hundred and fifty barrel well.

The well is about 730 feet deep; had 42 feet of third or oil bearing sand rock, and is located between six and seven hundred feet north of the "Coon nest" on the Jacob Shaffer or McCray farm. The working interest is owned by J. M. Kepler, Sharp & Worden, Jacob Taylor and others.

We understand the well has been named after Robert Kepler, a son of J. M. Kepler.

The striking of this well is causing a revival of the excitement in the vicinity, and this afternoon it has been visited by large numbers of people.

The Kenner well, on the Dalzell farm, continues to yield 825 barrels per day. Petroleum Center is alread yet.

The new well recently struck on the Coldwater lease, Central Petroleum Company's farm, is yielding fifteen barrels per day. Another well will be completed on the same lease in about two and a half days, and a third shortly after. J. G. Hawley, the efficient superintendent of the Company.

A new well was struck on the King Reserve, East Shamburg on Saturday last, which is reported to be a good one. Its exact measurement is not given, but Messrs. Jas. A. Brawley, L. B. Culbom, and Dickerson of this place, have contracted to drill on the second piece of work.

The Tonawanda Swamp oil well excitement seems to possess something more than a mere "sensation." Already two wells have been bored and with every prospect of success. A correspondent of the Oleania *Republican* says: "Mrs. Collins, the owner and prosecutor of the well on the Seneca reservation, which we recently noticed, she says, \$20,000. There is a steam engine and boiler on the ground, drilling night and day, going down from two to ten feet every twenty-four hours. Last Saturday night they struck a vein of oil and gas at 1,100 feet, and there intend to go from 50 to 100 feet further, unless they strike it sooner before. A good road is to be made from the main road immediately, when it will be an pleasant a ride from Allentown to the springs as can be found in this section of the country. Some of the company have the intention to provide a temporary place for refreshments until a permanent hotel and store can be erected in the spring, as many invalids are resorting to the water, and with signal medicinal benefits."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Statement, Etna Insurance Company—S. S. Carrier.
Ladies' Seminary, Brownsville—Reopens September 5th.
Situation Wanted—J. M. Murray.
Parent Rights for Sale—Isaac Forman.
Wing & Mahler, Agents Wanted.
Rooms for Rent—154 Fourth avenue.
Trotting Match—Oil City Park.
Metropolitan Hotel—Simeon Leland & Co.
Pneumatic—J. C. Lewis.
Bookkeeper Wanted—Easy, this office.
Dividend—Monongahela Navigation Company.
Sawing and Planing—Wm. Hamilton.
Rooms for Rent—Thompson & Grosteinger.
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.—Coffee—Arbuckles & Co.
English Cracker—Hemmer & Bros.
Sorgoline—Hemmer & Bros.
Fire Crackers—Hemmer & Bros.
Hallord's Sweet Pickles—The popular and appropriate Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Fine Watches—Bailey & Co.
Cream Ale—Phil. Dumais & Co.
Cod Liver Oil—Dr. A. Meyer's Sons.
Patent Swing Cribs—Lemon & Weise.
Pure Teas and Coffees—E. S. Freeman.
Bedding and Home for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Jewelers—John Stevenson's Sons & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Roofing—Bailey & Co.
Proposals—East End Gas Company.
Cream Candies and Taffies—Geo. Bowers.
Notice—State Bank of Pittsburgh.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Mills Sarah H., Concord, N. H.	3
Wilson A., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3

KISSINGER AND VICHY WATERS on draught at Clark's drug store, 101 Fifth avenue.

AN ESCAPE.—John McClinton, committed to the Work House by Mayor Callow, some days since, escaped yesterday.

RELEASED.—Isaac Hilsbury, colored, arrested on Wednesday night for abusing his wife, was released yesterday morning, it appearing that the affair was all a family row, and that he was sorry.

TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A lad named Patrick Duffy, less than sixteen years of age, was taken to the House of Refuge by officer Rivers yesterday, for vagrancy.

TEACHERS ELECTED.—Mr. Logan, Principal, and the following teachers for the North Side district school have been re-elected for the ensuing year.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.—A newspaper man possessing the ability and capital to run a paper in a flourishing town can learn of a chance by addressing "J. B., COMMERCIAL office."

WRIT SUSPENDED.—Mr. W. A. Gildenhenny had his wrist sprained, and was slightly injured about the head, on Saturday last, being thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse, at a pic-nic at McFarland's grove.

HELD TO ANSWER.—John Kramer, charged with aiding and abetting John Duffy, in an assault and battery upon Patrick Gorman, before Mayor Brush yesterday and was held to answer at Court.

SARATOGA WATER—Pure and fresh at Clark's, 101 Fifth avenue.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm from box 37, at a few minutes before twelve o'clock last evening was occasioned by a slight fire in the charcoal shed attached to Anderson & Wood's steel works, on Ross street. No damage was done.

CHARTER GRANTED.—A charter has been granted for the new Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, to be called Iron City Lodge, No. 237, at Penn Station, Westmoreland county. The Lodge will be instituted on this evening by D. G. C. Wm. Phillips, assisted by P. G. C. John F. Linton, of Johnstown.

A PLEASANT PIC-NIC.—The Centre Avenue Social Club had a delightful pic-nic at McFarland's grove on Wednesday last. The arrangements were present that it was the finest affair of the season. Forty-five ladies were present, and in attendance, and the music was in keeping with the other arrangements.

SOMETHING NEW.—Saratoga water, fresh from the springs, on draught at Clark's drug store, 101 Fifth avenue.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Mr. J. C. Lewis, President of the Pneumatic Iron Bridge Company, advertises that plans and proposals will be received for ten days at his office, 64 Fifth avenue, for the erection of a bridge at Sharpsburg, for the erection of an iron bridge on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road also for a wooden bridge. See advertisement.

LUCKY APPLICANTS.—The following pupils from the Forbes sub-district school were admitted to the High school under the recent examinations: Maggie McMaster, Mattie Robinson, Jennie Robertson, Lizzie Hyndman, Lou. Rowley, Albert Roberts, Willie Hope and Gen. Watson. Two others are to be re-examined in one or two branches.

EXCELSIOR SPRING WATER, on draught, fresh from the springs at Saratoga, at Clark's.

THE FEMALE REDATTA.—The female regatta will take place at Glenwood to-morrow afternoon. A special train will leave the Connellsville depot at 1:30. Parties, with their boats, must be on the ground at the time the 1:30 train is due, in order to arrange the programme. The race will take place between three and five o'clock.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—Mrs. Sarah Loomis, who four weeks ago was married to her house in the office, in this city, died this morning, the 15th day of typhoid fever. Mr. Loomis had just taken up his residence here, as the junior partner of the firm of Loomis, Bissell & Co., and the will be removed East for burial. Mr. Loomis will go East with the remains. He has a host of friends in his melancholy bereavement.

"THE PEOPLE."—Among the original articles that will appear in *The People* of this week we may name the following:

"Sectarianism," everybody should read it.

"Spiritualism," its slight connection and some of the reforms needed.

"The Fourth of July Present Day"—should be read in every household in the land.

Buy *The People* next Saturday.

SARATOGA WATER, on draught, at Clark's drug store.

PERSONALS.—A son of J. W. Barker, Esq., Ben W. Barker, of Louisville, Ky., is in the city on a visit to his grandparents.

We are pleased to state that M. K. Moorhead, Esq., who quite seriously sprained his ankle a few days since, is again able to walk.

The friends of Mr. John Fleming, will be glad to learn that his health is improving and that he is now able to sit up an entire portion to-day. Mr. Fleming and his wife are at Geneva, Switzerland.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. G. Hughart, the efficient Superintendent of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, has just returned from a trip over the entire road from Connellsville to Pittsburgh, commencing the 5th inst. He reports that he walked through the sand-patch tunnel, which is now in complete readiness for action. The track laying will be commenced in September, and by next year the entire road will be ironed and will be ready for railroad traffic.

ARREST AND RESCUE.—Wednesday night Officer Chambers arrested Robert Little for disorderly conduct, in front of the Seventh ward school house. John Little and George Robinson interfered and rescued the prisoner. Yesterday morning Officer Chambers made information against the whole party for disorderly conduct. Robert was arrested and fined \$5 dollars and costs. Immediately thereafter he was arrested and taken before Alderman Taylor to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Joyce. John Little and Robinson have not been arrested.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Meeting for Division of the County and Organization.

Pursuant to call the committee of ten met yesterday to district the county. Present, H. B. Carnahan, John S. Siggie, Thos. J. Hopkins, John Irwin, Jr., N. W. Shafer, Capt. B. L. Wood, Capt. James G. McMillin, David Kirk, Wm. Hill, and John A. Carothers.

On motion, N. W. Shafer, Esq., was made Secretary.

PITTSBURGH.

First District—First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards.

Second District—Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards.

Third District—Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards.

Fourth District—Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

Fifth District—Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards.

Sixth District—Fourteenth, Twenty-First, Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Wards.

ALLEGHENY.

Seventh District—First and Second Wards.

Eighth District—Third and Fourth Wards.

Ninth District—Fifth and Sixth Wards.

Tenth District—Seventh and Eighth Wards.

Millvale borough and Reserve township.

Eleventh District—Birmingham, First and Second precinct; East Birmingham, First and Second precinct.

Twelfth District—South Pittsburgh, Monongahela borough, West Pittsburgh, Mount Washington and Temperanceville borough.

Thirteenth District—Allentown borough, Charleston township, Lower St. Clair township, Ormsby borough, Union township and Temperanceville borough.

Fourteenth District—Baldwin township, two precincts, Jefferson township, Millvale township and West Elizabeth borough.

Fifteenth District—Snowden township, Scott township, two precincts, Upper St. Clair township, and Mount Lebanon borough.

Sixteenth District—Stowe township, Robinson township, two precincts, North Fayette township.

Seventeenth District—Findlay township, Moon township, Crafton township, Neville township.

Nineteenth District—North Versailles township, South Versailles township, Borough of Braddock, Borough of McKeesport.

Twentieth District—Forward, Elizabeth, Forward township, Lincoln township, Elizabeth borough.

Twenty-first District—Sewickley township, East township, Ohio township, Sewickley borough.

Twenty-second District—Kilbuck township, Bellevue borough, Ross township, two precincts; McClure township.

Twenty-third District—Franklin township, Marshall township, Pine township, McCandless township, Richland township.

Twenty-fourth District—Reserve township, Shaler township, two precincts; Etna borough, Sharpsburg borough, Aldrina.

Twenty-fifth District—West Deer township, East Deer township, Fawn township, Harrison township, and the second ward of Oakmont.

Thos. J. Hopkins moved that the Secretary give notice through the papers of the sub-division of the county as to-day agreed upon, and request the delegates from the several districts to send to the chairman of this Committee, H. B. Carnahan, Esq., the name of the person to act as their member of the county Executive Committee, the names to be handed in on or before Wednesday next, July 20, 1870. Said Committee are requested to meet on that day, at two o'clock, for organization. On motion, adjourned.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Semi-Annual Statement—Prompt Payment of Losses—Sound Financial Condition.

Public attention is called to the exhibit in another column of the Etna Insurance Company's financial condition, together with a statement of that old and reliable company of losses which it has paid in fifty-one years, or since the date of its incorporation. This company is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the United States, and has a reputation for the prompt adjustment and payment of its losses that entitles it to rank first in the list of insurance companies of the country. The following figures here constitute the 102d semi-annual statement of the company, and from this statement it will be seen that the assets of the Etna, including cash in hand and in bank, real estate, mortgage bonds, and bonds and stocks, amount to reach the enormous sum of $5,744,378 66, while its liabilities, which comprise claims not due, and unadjusted losses, and losses unadjusted by the company during the fifty-one years of its existence will reach but $853,202 66, a venture the assertion that few, if any other insurance companies can exhibit so healthy a financial condition. Then, we are informed, another institution is more prompt than the Etna in the adjustment of its paying claims, as every defense of the promptness of the Etna, we need only state that its risks on property destroyed at the great fire of 1845, and at Saint Louis, still, have all been adjusted and paid.

Mr. S. S. Carrier, who is sole agent for the company here, and whose office is in this city, has his office at No. 64 Fourth avenue, directly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, and the insurance business, and enjoys an excellent reputation for integrity and entire reliability. Mr. Carrier is well and favorably known to our community, that any words of recommendation here would be altogether superfluous.

A WONDERFUL FALL.

A Child Falls Over a Precipice, a Distance of Three Hundred Feet, and is Not Killed.

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a lad named Martin Cronan, aged three years, son of Rev. James Crossman, pastor of the Evangelical Association Chapel on Forbes street, fell over the precipice at the head of Van Braam street, in the Sixth ward, and lodged upon the track of the Connellsville Railroad, three hundred feet below. The Express train on the road was just coming in sight at the time, and the body was in imminent danger of being crushed beneath the train, when a workman happened to see the danger, and seizing the apparently dead child, carried it from the track just in time to escape the new danger. So close was the train to the child that it almost brushed his clothing as he stood pressing his body against the rocky hillside until it had passed. Upon examination it was found that no bones were broken, although the little fellow was badly bruised, and numerous external cuts and bruises on the head, face and shoulders, which will soon recover. It appears that the lad was playing on one of the over-hanging rocks, with some other children, when he slipped and fell, striking something below, which had attracted his attention, he being near-sighted, and rolled down the precipice. His fall was broken by the shelving rocks, or he would have been instantly killed. His escape was one of the most miraculous, in view of the numerous accidents that occur on the road, and that the city authorities have not erected a barricade along the bluff.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

The public will no doubt be pleased to learn, that the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, have reduced the price of board from five to four dollars per day. The *World* in referring editorially to the reduction, gives the Lelands the credit of leading the way, and to raise the price of board and the first to come down, and says this notable hotel keeping family again lead the van. The *World* further remarks, that as the Lelands have been the first to take, so they were the first to give notice of a new era of cheap prices, that they ought to have the advantage of it, and we doubt not that the generous public will uphold the claims of the Metropolitan. The *Herald* says, in an editorial notice of the change says: "This looks like business, and is a long stride towards a return to prices to be expected in a first class hotel keeping. Who's next?" The very flattering notices of the change in the press would show that the change is appreciated, and while it would be better to have it at the old price—\$5 per day—nevertheless a person stopping at the Metropolitan any length of time will find the change very advantageous when the time for a settlement comes round.

Tobacco Chewing.

Essays without number have been written, denouncing tobacco and those who use it as "unclean." Still, people will persist in exercising the filthy habit. In the days of '76, when Independence, considering that the use of tobacco comes under the head, "pursuit of happiness." To all such we would give this advice: always get that fine cut tobacco manufactured by Jas. H. Grant & Co., of Richmond, Va., have gained a world-wide celebrity for their purity and fine flavor. In their preparation only the best leaf is used, great care being taken to select the most perfect material, such as is entirely free from sand and other impurities. The Messrs. Arbuckles & Co., of Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty street, have the sole agency for Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio for the sale of these first-class tobaccos. They are enabled by long experience with the manufacturers to offer them in this market as cheaply as they can be procured at the factory in Richmond. In addition, they have always on hand an immense stock of the best and cheapest brands of cigars, and a fine line of Bafleur Bros.'s Yara and Havana cigars, which are offered to the trade at the lowest prices.

Street Obstruction.

Yesterday a gentleman doing business on Diamond street, called at the office of the Mayor's office, charging another doing business on the same street with habitually obstructing the sidewalk. The facts are these: A space of ten feet in front of the store and to the bottom of the front door about four feet above the pavement. The wagons employed by the establishment are backed against the curb in front of the store and a plank laid from the wagon end to the floor way, and across this plank the wagons are loaded and unloaded. It is claimed that this obstructs the sidewalk about a third part of each day, as there are letter or four wagons running for the house, and the time they are loading they are entirely obstructed. For the defense it was claimed that the elevation of the floor of the store, caused by the grading of the street that the plank was so high that foot passengers could step on it without any slope. If, since the ladies or old people, the end of the plank was lifted so that they could pass freely. The Mayor decided the case against the man owning the high door, but an appeal was taken and the matter, therefore, goes to court.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.—With pleasure we direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia, of which Mr. George W. Dean, son of Captain Wm. Dean, of the Western Insurance Company, is agent in this city. This company does fire insurance exclusively, and since its organization, January 1st, 1870, has paid in losses $19,926 15, but have no hesitation in saying that the affairs of the company in Western Pennsylvania are in good hands. Mr. Dean has an office at No. 64 Fourth avenue, where he will be pleased to have the public call.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH.—On Wednesday, 20th inst., a great trotting match, for a stake of $2,000, will take place at the Oil City Park. The entries, conditions of the race, and other particulars are fully set forth in an advertisement in the first page of to-day's issue. Among the events of the day, in addition to the trot for $2,000, will be a trot for a purse of $200, open to all horses that never beat 2:40, and other purses, ranging from $25 to $150, will also be contested for. A number of Pittsburgh horses will, we understand, be entered for the prizes. These races will doubtless be the most exciting of the season.

DISCHARGED.—Robinson and Smith, arrested on Wednesday evening for suspected larceny, were yesterday discharged by Mayor Brush, Smith agreeing to leave the county and Robinson promising not to sin any more.

THE IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Annual Meeting of the Great Council Next Tuesday—The Parade—The Route—Grand Banquet to be Given.

Extensive preparations are now being made for the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men, which will convene in this city next Tuesday. Rooms have been secured in the Monongahela House and the Merchants' Hotel for the accommodation of the members of the Council, and every arrangement is being made to make the short sojourn of the members as pleasant as possible. There will be visiting tribes here from Irwin's Station, Johnstown, Brownsville, and from all the principal points in the State, and also one hundred and fifty great chiefs from Philadelphia. Governor Geary has been written to, and has signalized his intention to be present. On the whole, the Council promises to be a most interesting one, and will be a grand gathering of the Improved Order of Red Men.

The Great Council will meet at the Pontiac Wigwam, on Fifth avenue, at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning next, when it is expected there will be a grand parade, and the procession will march over the principal streets in the two cities and the South Side.

THE PARADE.

The procession will form on Fifth avenue, at the Pontiac Wigwam, at two o'clock. The members of the Third tribe, of Allegheny, which will compose the Third Division, will be assemble in their wigwam, at 161 Federal street, to proceed to this city to join the procession.

The following are the names of the Chief Marshal and Aids, and the three divisions:

Chief Marshal—John Seifert,

Aids—Captain Gallbaith, and a name we failed to learn.

Chief Marshal—First Division—William Phillips.

Chief Marshal—Second Division—Wm. Wilson.

Chief Marshal—Third Division—W. J. McGinty.

Aid—E. H. Semple.

The Second Band of McClure township, the Great Western Band, and two other bands, one from Philadelphia and the other from Johnstown, will be present on the occasion. The tribes will turn out in dark clothes, white gloves and dress sash.

THE ROUTE.

The following is the route of the procession: Up Fifth avenue to Smithfield, along Smithfield to Second, up Second to upper bridge, over bridge to Thirteenth street, up Thirteenth to Bingham, along Bingham to Fourteenth street, up Fourteenth to Carson, along Carson to Nineteenth street, up Nineteenth to Sarah, along Sarah to Federal, down Federal to the Fourteenth, down Fourteenth to Carson, down Carson to Suspension bridge, over bridge to Water street, down Water to Smithfield, down Market to Liberty, up Liberty to Ninth, over Ninth street bridge to Anderson street, up Anderson to Pennsylvania avenue, up Pennsylvania to Montgomery avenue, along Montgomery avenue to Preble avenue, up Preble avenue, along North avenue and through Park to Fifth, along Fifth to Federal, down Federal to the bridge, across bridge to Sixth, up Sixth to Market, up Market to Fifth avenue, along Fifth avenue to place of beginning and dismiss.

THE BANQUET.

On Wednesday evening a grand reception and banquet will be tendered by the different tribes of Allegheny county to the great chiefs and members of the Great Council of Pennsylvania, at the Pontiac Wigwam, in City Hall, music to be furnished by the Great Western Band. The preparations made are complete in every particular, and a most happy time may be anticipated.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

A Young Man Seriously Burned.

A singular explosion occurred a few days ago at Howard McMaster & Son's hat store, on Market street, near Fifth avenue, resulting in the serious injury of a son of Mr. McMaster's, fifteen years of age. The matter was being investigated yesterday by the city authorities.

It appears that young Mr. McMasters went into the cellar with a lighted candle, and a sheet of gas escaping from a burner that was connected with the cellar, at the same time there was an explosion that shook several buildings in the neighborhood, and alarmed the citizens.

The flames set fire to the wood work of the vault and a number of boards in the cellar. Young McMaster's clothes were all burned off him, his hair singed, and his face severely burned. The cause of the explosion is not definitely known, but it was supposed that the leaking of a quantity of crude oil from an adjoining building into the vault, the gas arising from it lighting.

Twelfth Ward Zouaves.

We are pleased to note from time to time the various evidences of the revival of the military spirit in the old Iron City, and in addition to the company's already forming, mention of which has heretofore been made, we have an account of the efforts of the young men in the Twelfth ward, to organize a Zouave Company. A meeting for this purpose was held on Wednesday evening, in Independence hall, Twelfth ward, and the preliminary measures for the organization of the Company agreed upon. The movement was originated by Sterling W. Clark, President, and George Laing Secretary. The object of the meeting was then announced, and a full and free discussion followed, and since it terminated in the most favorable manner. The ladies are to present to the company a flag, and the success of it, the meeting adjourned to assemble at the same place at eight o'clock on Saturday evening next, when it is expected a full membership will be completed. Any one wishing to join, can sign their names by calling at Thomas Young's, No. 695 Penn avenue.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

FAILED TO AGREE.

The jury in the case of Charles B. Strain and others, indicted for obstructing an election officer in the discharge of his duties, failed to agree, and were discharged by the Court.

STRIKING A BOY.

John Auth was tried for assault and battery in striking a little boy, son of Mr. Oldham. The facts went to show that Auth, after attempting to drive away some boys who were playing in front of a pile of sand, near Auth's man's glass works, in Birmingham, threw a lump of sand at them, and accidentally struck a son of the prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and ordered the defendant to pay the costs.

THE FEMALE DETECTIVE.

Emma Cantwell, who has been figuring before the Court for the last few days, as the girl who was committed to jail to answer a charge of assault and battery on Detective Parks, was boy named callahan, who had escaped from the House of Refuge, was brought into Court and pleaded guilty to the charge. The company in C. Smith's of the Twenty-first Ward, becoming her surety.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.

Thomas Williams, a resident of Catfish, Indiana county, was arraigned on a charge of larceny, preferred by James J. Pearsal. The prosecutor stated that he met the defendant on the 3d of July, and after taking a drink together, at a saloon, they went to a house on Wylie street, where the defendant enticed his wife away, taking nine dollars from the pocket of the prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and left it to the Court.

Nathan P. Kunkle was put on trial for forging a certain instrument in writing of a lease—to the prejudice of Samuel Long, a butcher. It was alleged that Kunkle was indebted to Long for the rent of his stall in the most miraculous, in view of the numerous accidents that occur on the road, that the city authorities have not erected a barricade along the bluff.

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